

## Visión por Computador

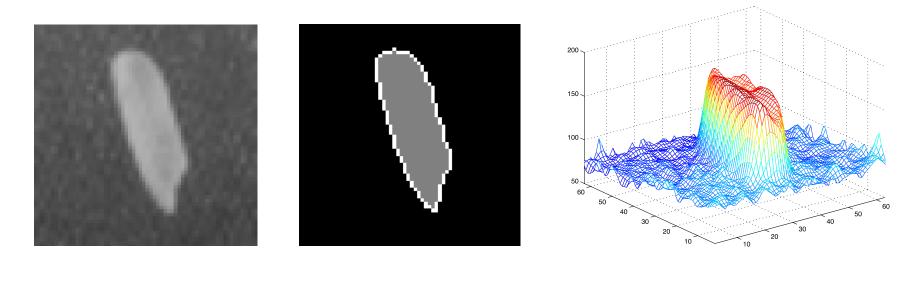
Version 2022-2

#### Carácterísticas Geométricas

[Capítulo 2]

## Dr. José Ramón Iglesias

DSP-ASIC BUILDER GROUP Director Semillero TRIAC Ingenieria Electronica Universidad Popular del Cesar



a) Grayscale image

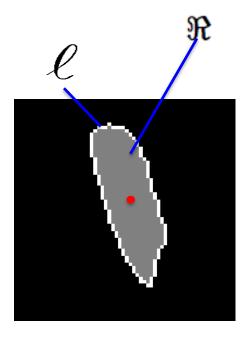
b) Segmentation

c) 3D representation of a)

There are two categories of features: Geometric Features and Intensity Features

Geometric Features give information about location, orientation, shape and size. Intensity Features give information about how are the grayvalues.

## **Geometric Features**



Area and Perimeter

A = # of gray pixels

L = # of white pixels

Height and width of  $\Re$ 

$$h = i_{max} - i_{min} + 1$$

$$w = j_{max} - j_{min} + 1$$

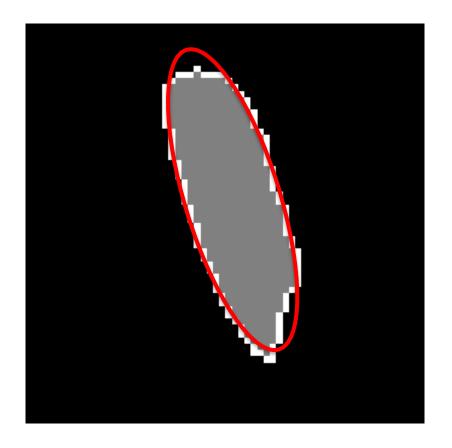
Roundness

$$R = \frac{4 \cdot A \cdot \pi}{L^2}$$

Center of Mass

$$(i_m, j_m)$$

# Ellipses



# **Ellipses**

Major axis (a)

Minor axis (b)

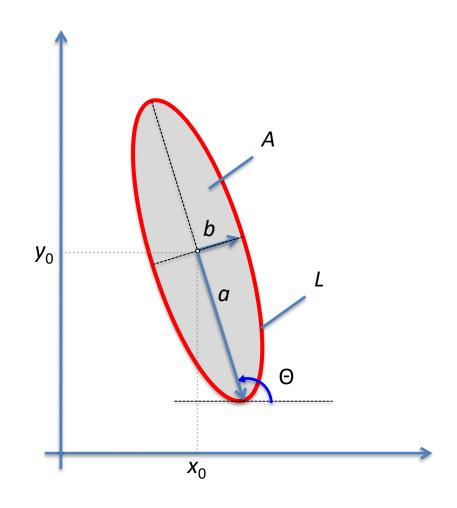
Orientation (Θ)

Center  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ 

Area A

Perimeter L

Eccentricity E = b/a



## **Moments**

$$m_{rs} = \sum_{i,j \in \Re} i^r j^s$$
 for  $r,s \in \mathcal{N}$ 

$$\bar{\imath} = \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}} \qquad \bar{\jmath} = \frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}$$

$$\mu_{rs} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} (i - \bar{\imath})^r (j - \bar{\jmath})^s \quad \text{for } r, s \in \mathcal{N}$$

#### They are invariant against:

- scale,
- rotation and
- location

$$\phi_1 = \eta_{20} + \eta_{02} 
\phi_2 = (\eta_{20} - \eta_{02})^2 + 4\eta_{11}^2$$

$$\phi_3 = (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})^2 + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})^2$$

$$\phi_4 = (\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 + (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2$$

$$\phi_5 = (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - 3(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2]$$

$$\phi_6 = (\eta_{20} - \eta_{02})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] + 4\eta_{11}(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})$$

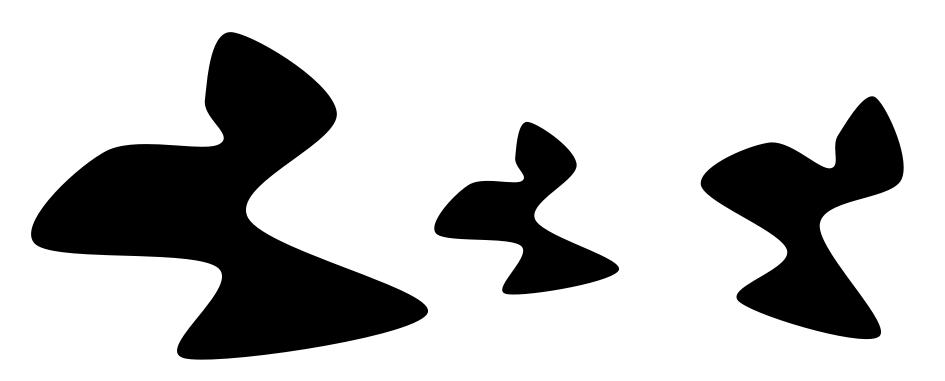
$$\phi_7 = (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - 3(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] - (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2]$$

with

$$\eta_{rs} = \frac{\mu_{rs}}{\mu_{00}^t} \qquad t = \frac{r+s}{2} + 1.$$

#### They are invariant against:

- scale,
- rotation and
- location



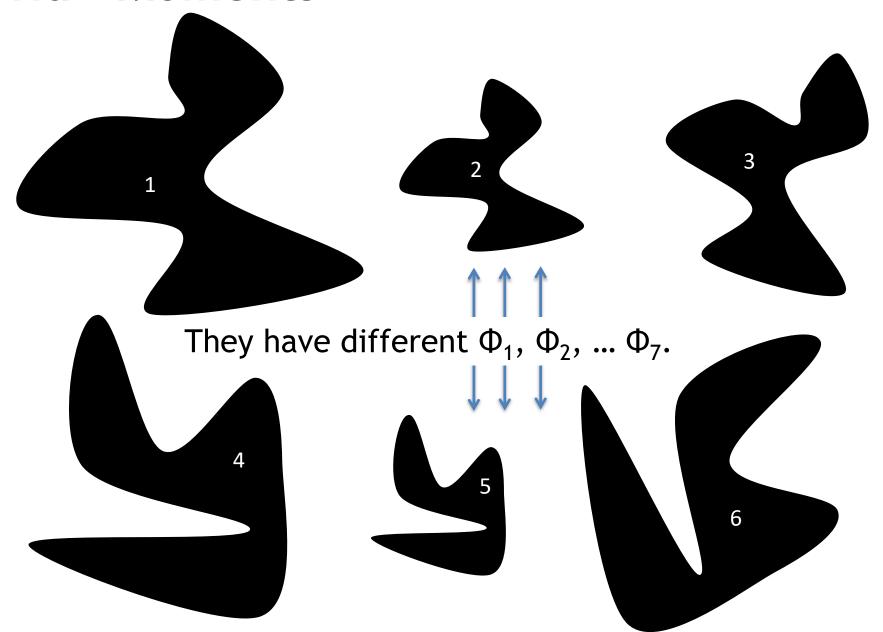
They have similar  $\Phi_1$ ,  $\Phi_2$ , ...  $\Phi_7$ .

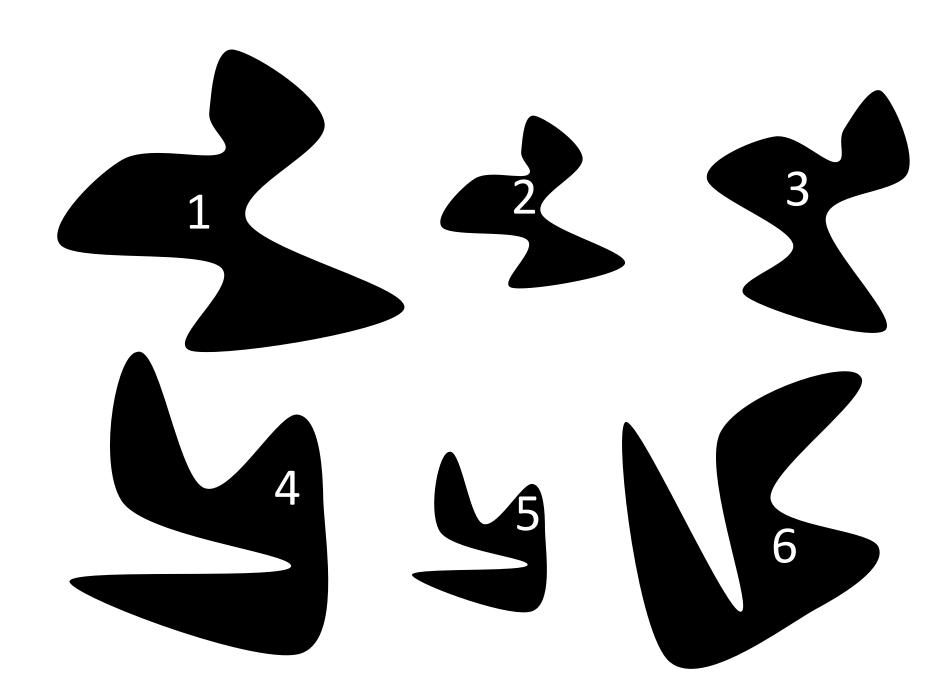
#### They are invariant against:

- scale,
- rotation and
- location

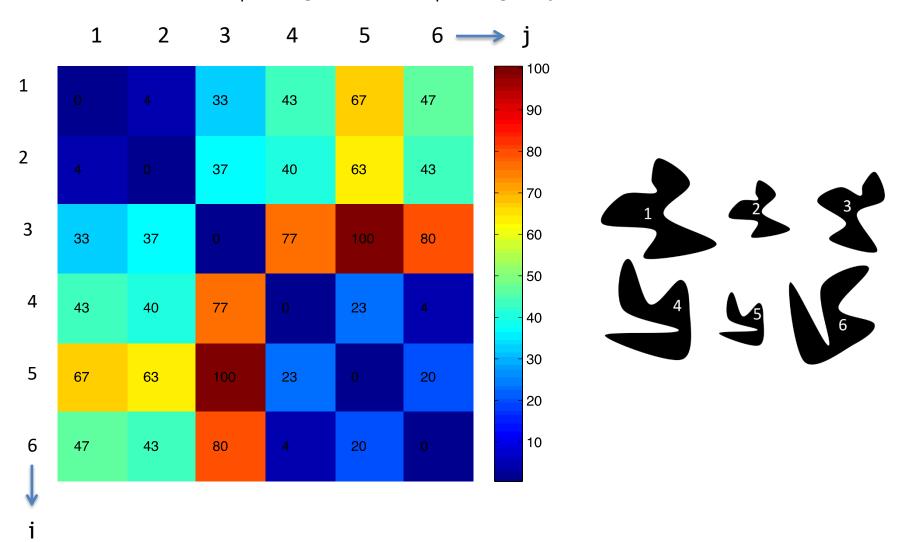


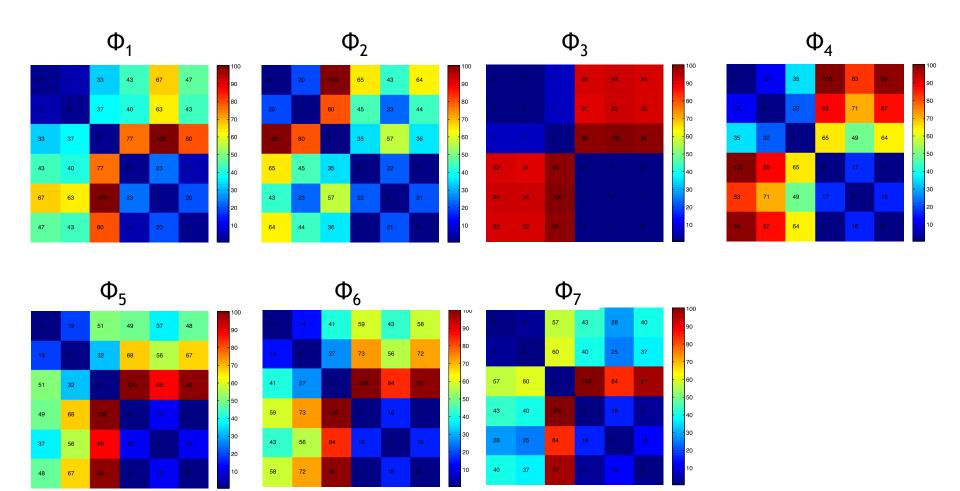
They have similar  $\Phi_1$ ,  $\Phi_2$ , ...  $\Phi_7$ .





Difference between  $\Phi_1$  of region i and  $\Phi_1$  of region j





# Flusser Moments



$$I_1 = rac{\mu_{20}\mu_{02} - \mu_{11}^2}{\mu_{00}^4}$$

Invariante a la transformada afín: líneas paralelas se transforman como líneas paralelas

$$I_2 = \frac{\mu_{30}^2 \mu_{03}^2 - 6\mu_{30}\mu_{21}\mu_{12}\mu_{03} + 4\mu_{30}\mu_{12}^3 + 4\mu_{21}^3\mu_{03} - 3\mu_{21}^2\mu_{12}^2}{\mu_{00}^{10}}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{\mu_{20}(\mu_{21}\mu_{03} - \mu_{12}^2) - \mu_{11}(\mu_{30}\mu_{03} - \mu_{21}\mu_{12}) + \mu_{02}(\mu_{30}\mu_{12} - \mu_{21}^2)}{\mu_{00}^7}$$

$$I_{4} = \frac{(\mu_{20}^{3}\mu_{03}^{2} - 6\mu_{20}^{2}\mu_{11}\mu_{12}\mu_{03} - 6\mu_{20}^{2}\mu_{02}\mu_{21}\mu_{03} + 9\mu_{20}^{2}\mu_{02}\mu_{12}^{2}}{+12\mu_{20}\mu_{11}^{2}\mu_{21}\mu_{03} + 6\mu_{20}\mu_{11}\mu_{02}\mu_{30}\mu_{03} - 18\mu_{20}\mu_{11}\mu_{02}\mu_{21}\mu_{12}} \\ -8\mu_{11}^{3}\mu_{30}\mu_{03} - 6\mu_{20}\mu_{02}^{2}\mu_{30}\mu_{12} + 9\mu_{20}\mu_{02}^{2}\mu_{21} \\ +12\mu_{11}^{2}\mu_{02}\mu_{30}\mu_{12} - 6\mu_{11}\mu_{02}^{2}\mu_{30}\mu_{21} + \mu_{02}^{3}\mu_{30}^{2})/\mu_{00}^{11}$$

Flusser, J., & Suk, T. (1993). <u>Pattern recognition by affine moment invariants</u>. Pattern recognition, 26(1), 167-174.